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AMUSEMENTS.

"Midnight Special" at the Park. pelodrams, "The Midnight Special," will stage settings and mechanical effects, especially the second act, in which is seen trains, passenger and freight, are of the most realistic sort. The burning

him from being crushed to death by the wheels of the "Midnight Special," makes one of the strong climaxes so well liked at the Park. The play is in the hands of a well-balanced company. "The Midnight Special" will remain three days at the Park, and be followed Thursday by "The Prodigal Father," which made such a hit here earlier in the season. "Humpty-Dumpty" at the Empire.

The Christmas pantomime, "Humptyecialty artists include Stirk, Zeno and Mile. Anita, in their aerial act; Fanny Raymond, vocalist; Margaret Rosa, descriptive vocalist; the Sisters Castle, contortion dancers; Robert Roberts, the young clown; Blondin Bros., musical burlesquers, and the famous trio of clowns, Grimaldi, Dromio and Pedro.

Eddie Foy's Troubles.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 15 .- The scenery and other effects of the Edwin Foy Company were in the hands of the sheriff yesterday. Last night a levy was made at the Chicured by Ira La Motte in the Superior Court, based on a confession of judgment for \$705 by the Edwin Foy Company in favor of La Motte. This evening James E. Sullivan began a replevin suit against the sheriff and La Motte for the recovery of the property, and the company's baggage and scenery were turned over to him by the sheriff. Foy and his company are billed to appear in a short time in "Little Robinson Crusoe" at the Chicago Opera House, and the properties of the company and been stored there. The judgment note upon which the execution was issued was for money loaned to the company.

Notes of the Stage. Julia Arthur has been asked by Henry Irving to return to London with his com-pany, and she has arranged to do so. Henry Jewett, formerly leading man with Richard Mansfield, is to star. The play is assed on the career of Benedict Arnold.

Minnie Palmer has arranged to do so.

Identify Mar may be proclaimed and usurious spirit, but I have learned late-at any hour by the Sultan, which would institution before her absence was noticed. It is the one stimulant which to police headquarters at an early hour this ers wait hesitatingly at the gates of Conment that are furnished. A noty war may be proclaimed at any hour by the Sultan, which would institution before her absence was noticed. It is the one stimulant which to police headquarters at an early hour this ers wait hesitatingly at the gates of Conment that are furnished with tobacco, which is prized at any hour by the Sultan, which would institution before her absence was noticed. It is the one stimulant which the convicts. It is the one stimulant which the convicts. It is the one stimulant which the convicts. It is the one stimulant which the convicts are furnished with tobacco, which is prized in the call every Mohammedan in the world into the call every Mohammed and the call Minnie Palmer has arrived in New York rom Europe. Her American tour in "The chool Girl" begins Dec. 23 in Syracuse. George Bancroft, who is astonishing theater-goers with his clever entertainment of magic this season, will be here next

"The Artist's Model" company of sixty persons has sailed from London to open at the Broadway Theater, New York, on James O'Neill will always rank among representative American actors. His Vir-ginius is said to be one of the finest im-

personations ever seen on the stage. The popular basso, Eugene Cowles, has added new laurels this season by his performances of the crippled peon, Filipe, in "A War Time Wedding," lately produced by the Bostonians.

Tim Murphy has done more with "A Texas Steer" than was accomplished with the piece before. His inimitable drollery is irresistible, and it is not surprising that he leads among farce-comedy performers. "Palmer Cox's Brownies" completed its Chicago run Dec. 7. The piece made the

biggest hit of anything of the kind presented in that city in many years. The public crowded in to see the charming spectacle and the press was most enthusiastic in its

The advance sale for Stuart Robson at the Grand Christmas matinee and night will open Thursday morning next at the Pembroke. Seats will be placed on sale at the same time for Tim Murphy in Hoyt's "A Texas Steer," which is to be at Enlish's Dec. 23, 24 and 25.

The approaching visit of Paderewski to Indianapolis, Saturday evening, Jan. 11, is attracting attention in all the surrounding cities and towns. Many inquiries are being received by Dickson & Talbott relative to the advance sale. The great pianist will give his recital at English's Opera House. It will be his first appearance here.

"I am now known as the lady with the artistic feet," said Jennie Yeamans, "and it breaks my heart. In 'Blue Jeans,' when I played rough comedy, pathos, high comedy, and emotional work, I received little notice. Now I do a funny walk with Pete Dailey in the cake walk scene of 'The Night Clerk' and papers and public dwell upon my big hit. So this is art. I only hope I don't catch cold in my feet."

Charles Frohman is to take possession of the Garrick Theater early in February. In this enterprise he will have a partner-ship with Richard Manufield, sharing profits or losses. This gives Mr. Frohman prac-tical control of no less than six New York theaters—the Broadway, Empire, Hoyt's, the Academy of Music, Palmer's and the Garrick. He will close his winter season at Hoyt's early in January, but will probably resume at that house in the late spring.

A telegram from Chicago to the Dramatic News states that David Henderson is ne-gotiating with the management of the Schiller Theatre for an extravaganza production, with Vesta Tilley and Edwin Foy as the principal attractions. Foy was always immensely successful in Henderson's performances, and Miss Tilley, during her engagement last spring at the Chicago Opera House, drew enormous audiences and scored a great success. Such a combination would undoubtedly prove a great attraction throughout the country.

to devote columns of space to theatrical subjects some years ago. The weeklies followed suit. Munsey's Magazine has been for some time publishing an extensive resume of dramatic doings and numerous beautiful half-tone portraits of prominent players, and Peterson's and Godey's are doing likewise. Now the dignified and reserved Forum is about to establish a dramatic department, dealing with current productions. There is no profession, art or business—whatever you choose to call it—that gets more space in print than does the theatrical, unless it be the board of trade and stock exchange. and stock exchange.

STRICKEN BY APOPLEXY.

James Bell, Well Known Traveling Man, Dies at His Home.

James Bell, a traveling salesman, living at No. 837 North Capitol avenue, died suddenly about 10 o'clock last night of apoplexy. He was at home when stricken with the fatal malady. Mr. Bell was fifty years old, and was well known in Indianapolis. For years he had been connected with the wholesale lace establishment of E. S. Jencks, New York city. He leaves a wife.

Bullion Greenbacks.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I hereby submit for what they are worth some thoughts relative to our national monetary system. The extent to which the subject is being agitated, culminating in President Cleveland's late message, is proof that there is room for improvement, to say the least. It is conceded by most unbiased American citizens that the proposition for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone is dangerous; that the present system, giving gold the monopoly as a money of ultimate payment, is unjust to the debtor classes and inimical to our popular welfare; that the proposition to retire our national currency and give to private corporations the absolute control of our paper money is likewise dangerous and a surrender of a part of our national sovereignty. As a financial policy that will avoid all these dangers, and at the same time provide a circulating medium possessing all the elements of good money, I submit the following proposition in substance:

forms of money now in use be retired and that there should be substituted a national paper currency, redeemable in gold or silver bullion, at its market value at the blush and then from the unclean thought and the unclean speech without the blush we proceed to the unclean deed, first with the blush and then speech without the blush we time of such redemption, at the option of blush, and then after that without the the Secretary of the Treasury Also the blush. Lust is progressive. So, too, it is the Secretary of the Treasury. Also, that the standard of measure shall be twentythree grains of pure gold, corresponding the gold dollar. That the change be made as soon and as rapidly as possible, such paper currency being issued only in the redemption of other forms of money until such time as a stated proportion, say 90 per cent. of all other money than gold coins shall have been redeemed and that he shall continue such issue in exchange for either gold or silver bullion until he shall deem the amount thereof sufficient to meet the demands of business, or regulate the issue thereof by providing for a maximum and minimum issue, based on ur wealth instead of our population. In support of this proposition I offer the following argument:

It would not in the least disturb markets

That Congress provide by law that all

and values, as the standard of measure would not be changed. A dollar note would be worth twenty-three grains of gold, or the value of that amount of gold in silver The Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of Congress, would have absolute control of the volume of money, being able to stop the issue thereof at any time regardless of the amount of gold or silver bullion that might be offered for sale. Thus the most important feature of good money, that of providing an unchangeable measure of values, would be secured. There would be no more trouble about the gold reserve, as, gold having lost its place as money entitled to free coinage, the uses thereof would be as limited as silver, a commod of exchange. Holders of surplus gold bul-lion would be glad at any time to exchange the same for money; besides, there would be no one anxious to redeem except to obtain bullion for export. The free silver coinage agitation would cease, as silver would have an equal chance with gold. Fluctuations in the value of either gold or silver would not affect the character or value of such money. It would be as good as a gold certificate the world over. Hoarding of gold would not affect our volume of money any more than the hoarding of any The credit of the government could not be jeopardized, as the gold and silver bullion that would be offered in exchange for such money would be sufficient at all times to redeem the greater part of it. All such money destroyed by fire or other means be so much gain for the govern-Our money would be uniform and of parity thereof would be maintained with-out any efforts of the Secretary of the

Treasury or selling any interest-bearing bonds. Then all the money that is not is-sued in exchange for bullion might be issued in the redemption of bonds. I claim that this system would possess all the merits of either bimetallism or monometallism without the dangers incident to either or both, and that it has none of the objections that are urged against any system or policy heretofore suggested or offered by any party. J. B. FILBERT. Linton, Ind., Dec. 11.

Insane Woman Escapes.

Sadie Bruce, an inmate of the Central Hospital for the Insane, escaped from the ward in which she was confined last night morning. The woman was sent out to the asylum from this city about three months

One Saloon Man Arrested. The police arrested William Adams last night for violating the Sunday liquor law. Adams keeps a saloon at Liberty and Washington streets. Early in the evening George Dickey complained to the police that he had been robbed in Adams's place of \$3. The offi-cers invaded the saloon from a rear door and found Adams in the act of dispensing beer from a keg.

She Tried Morphine.

Dr. E. M. Elsenbeiss was called to see Nellie Welsh at No. 156 Chesapeake street late last night. He found the woman suffering from morphine poisoning. She denied that she took the drug, but claimed that some one had tried to poison her. The physician brought her around without diffi-

Crap Shooters Surprised. Thomas Kinney and Charles Schuler, white, and Dan Buckner, colored, were arrested last night on the charge of gambling. The police surprised the trio at a game of "craps" at No. 37½ Virginia avenue. Buckner is the janitor of the build-

ing in which the game was progressing.

Passers-By. Poor and shabby and old They totter along the street, Hand in hand through cold Of winter or summer's heat. He with his fading eyes Turned, in their vision dim, To the face wherein there lies The comfort of life for him.

She is the stronger now, And her joy it is to hold His trembling limbs that bow, Erect by the steady fold Of her arm, that ever tells To the heart so near her own The tenderness sweet that dwells In her love for him alone.

Poor and shabby and old They totter along the street, Hand in hand through cold Of winter or summer's heat, Yet in their faces shine The joys of the Heaven above, The light that is all divine, And the name of that light is Love. -Helen Chauncey, in Commercial Travel-

ers' Magazine. Hard to Please.

London Tit-Bits. "Are you sure this is a genuine Rubens?" asked the customer. caled the picture dealer; "I'll prove it. Rubens!" "Yes, sir?" said the assistant at the back of the shop. "Who painted this old master?"

"Me, sir," said the clerk. But the customer was not satisfied, and went away without buying.

At first the dramatic papers had it all to themselves in the field of theatrical gossip Postum Cereal, cannot well be told from and comment. Then the daily papers began hot Mocha coffee.

GAMBLING AND USURY

DR. MILBURN SCORES THE PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT MACHINE.

Wrath-Advocates a Charity Loan Society as the Only Remedy.

Second Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, had three topics: Slot machine gambling, problem of the unemployed, and the usury practiced by two chattel mortgage companies in Indianapolis. On the slot machine evil he said, among

other things: "It seems a light thing, apparently, it seems a small thing, and a thing that by reason of its apparent smallness and lightness fails to impinge upon the moral imagination. It does not seem to us a very serious thing, it does not seem to us a very destructive instrument, this vehicle of juvenile gambling that we call the slot ma-chine. But still, if you will think about it, you will see that it is a very serious thing, more serious, perhaps, than professional gambling, more serious, perhaps, than the fare table or the roulette table, whereby the professional gambler fleeces the weak and the unwary. And it is serious, first, because the principle is one whether we gamble for large amounts or for little amounts, whether we gamble for a 5-cent piece or for a fifty-dollar bill. It is, whatever the amount involved, all one evil. It is gambling, it is seeking to get something for nothing; it is seeking to get something for which we do not pay the adequate price. The same principle that we condemn in the man that bets on the horse race, or that bets at an election, or that bets on card against card is involved in this seemingly innocuous instrument, the slot machine. "And then, again, you must remember that there is growth in our vices, just as there is growth in our virtues. We never do a vile thing suddenly. Man never plunges at one swoop into iniquity. He does not just souse down all at once and altogether into wrong-doing. The unclean deed is generally, if not always, the last term of a long process. First you have the unclean thought, and then the blush; and then the unclean thought without the blush; then you have the unclean thought expressing it-self in unclean speech with the blush, and little sins. The drunkard, vacillating, weak, unnerved and unmanned and dishonored, is the remote consequence of a long series of temptations and a huge multiplicity of little

DRUG STORE GAMBLING. "And so it is with gambling. It is small thing, financially, this going into a cigar store or a drug store and putting in cents with the expectation of taking out more than 5 cents. The amount is not great. But if the financial part is small the moral part is mighty and momentous, because it means a development. The gamare supposed to be reputable, these cigar and into which many decent citizens go, are educating our young boys into habits that may ultimately mean their moral doom. For it is a safe prophecy that the boy who will gamble with a nickel to-day will gamwith his honor later on.

"It seems to me, then, that here is burden that ought to be attended to at once, a burden that every Christian, that every decent man and every good woman in this city should be thinking about and expresshis or her sentiments about. If gamand a wise thing when we expelled the professional gambler a little while ago, then let us be thorough and equitable and just and let us now expel gambling from the drug store and from the cigar store with just as holy and honest an indignation as we have already expelled it from the saicon; for I believe implicitly, and I believe with-out the slightest shade of doubt, that this gambling that seems so innocuous, this juvenile gambling through this modern macalled the slot machine, is a more men than would be an invasion of this community again by the professional gambler with his professional outfit. I believe that this simple, innocuous thing, this thing that is so inconspicuous that it is invisible to the moral eye of ninety-nine out of every hundred of our citizens, is an instrumen more fatal to the character of young men than was that flagrant gambling that we

expelled just a few short years ago. "Here is a burden, then, for our citizens to think about, and especially one citizen, and that citizen is our city attorney. Here is a burden for him to do some thinking do some speculating about, here is a burden for him to do some working at, and the sooner he gets at it the better it will be for him and likewise for the city that he

Mr. Milburn then spoke at some length problem of giving the unemployed work. He held this to be a greater mat-ter than any charity work before the people. He advocated every church having an employment bureau. Then turning his attention to chattel mortgage sharks, Mr.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SHARKS. "Now, a last burden to which I call your attention is the burden imposed by godless, avaricious money lenders. I had always thought that Shylock and Scrooge were the always thought a man who charged 15 or 20 per cent, was driving a hard and merciless bargain with the poor man who was seeking some way out of his financial dis-tress, but I have learned that this usurious interest is a mere bagatelle compared with the enormous iniquities that are practiced right in the city of Indianapolis upon the poor. I have learned that there are a class of men here who feed upon the poor just as the turkey buzzard feeds on carrion; who gloat and exult over and nourish themselves and fatten their purses upon the misfortune and maladies and distresses of poverty. I have been told upon good authority that there are at least two chattel mortgage companies in this city that are loaning money on household goods at rates of interest that are absolutely nothing short of robbery. And here let me give you for your enlightment some of the figures that exploit the methods of these repaclous money sharks, of these worse than human monsters. A poor man goes into one of these chattel mortgage companies to borrow \$20 and he pays for that \$20 \$2 a month, or for that \$20 \$24 in the course of the year, and at the end of the year though he has paid the \$24 of interest he is still owing his \$20 principal. Or this same poor man may go and borrow \$50, and for that \$50 he or for the twelve months \$60, and at the end of the twelve months he still owes his \$50 principal. Or he may go and borrow \$100 and for that \$100 he pays \$10 a month interest, or for the twelve months \$120, and after he has paid his \$120 for this lcan of \$100 for the year he still owes his principal of \$100.

has to pay the sum of \$5 a month interest. "Strange, is it not, that this infamous system of robbery goes on in our midst without let or hindrance, and without a word of criticism; that this usurious, this montrous tax on poverty is levied without one word of indignation and without any intervention on the part of the civil authorities? And the pity of it is that there is no remedy here on the part of the poor, for you see the poor have no advocates, the poor have no voice, the poor are weak just in the measure of their poverty, the poor are pitiable just in the measure fo their poverty, the poor are pitiable just in the measure fo their poverty, the poor are crushed just in the measure of their poverty, the poor are bied just in the measure of their poverty. If a rich man wants anything he has his advocate; if a rich railroad like the Big Four wants a sidewalk it takes it; it has its advocate, it is rich. If the telephone company wishes to stretch its wires over our houses or along our streets, there is no oppo-sition, for the telephone company has its advocates, and it has its advocates because it is rich. Riches, you know, mean power, ches mean influence, riches mean the purchasing of rights that are denied to the chasing of rights that are denied to the poor. If a corporation has only money enough, that corporation gets all its necessities satisfied, gets every privilege it asks or demands. If it wants a franchise free it gets a franchise free. If it wants a little legislation in its favor it gets a little legislation in its favor, and it gets this because it has influence, and it has influence because it has wealth. But the poor man has no wealth, he has to battle with his poverty, and poverty is the poorest and feeblest of all allies, and, therefore, he has to submit to all kinds of indignities, to all kinds of injustices, to all kinds of injustices, to all kinds of injustices. kinds of injustices, to all kinds of iniqui-ties, to all kinds of subtle and shameful tyrannies because he is poor.

SUGGEST A REMEDY. "Now, my friends, here is another burden that needs attending to, another burden that the Christian church must take upon other food.

its conscience and its heart. It is a bur-den that cannot be reached by legislation. All usury legislation is vicious and a fail-ure, it has been a failure and it always will be a failure, for the poor man knows only necessity, and he will pay any price for the immediate satisfaction and the assuagement of that necessity. There is only one remedy here, and that remedy is by voluntary effort, it is by establishing in this city a loan society, a loan society with a capital, say of \$10,000, which loan society will lend sums of money from five dollars upward, and take a conscionable rate of interest in return for its loan, say, perhaps, 1 per cent., or 1½ per cent. a month. This society could be formed by provisional loans of fifty or one hundred dollars on the part of men of means, which loans will draw an interest, say, of 5 per cent. a year. These loans can be retired bit by bit from a sinking fund into which all money shall be paid over and above the expenses incident to the maintenance and operation of the society. In a few years in this way all the original loans could be paid off and the capital of \$10,000 would still be left intact. And let me say to you that this is not mere imagination or theory on my part; it is not a mere piece of idealizing: it is it is not a mere piece of idealizing; it is not a vain and empty dream. Such a loan society exists already in the city of New York and is doing a most noble and effective work in connection with St. Bartholomew's Church, of which church Dr. Greer is the very able and accomplished pastor. What its exact capital is I do not know What its exact capital is I do not know.

I believe, however, it is very large, because the church is very rich; but, whatever the amount of its capital may be, it is accomplishing perfectly the end it had in view when it was founded. It is undermining the money sharks, it is driving these monsters of injustice, the chattel-mortgage robbers, out of business; it is lifting the burden from the galled and bleeding back.

That is to say, the prison was paying nothing toward the maintenance of its more than 800 convicts, and had to its credit but \$4,006, when \$20,000 was needed to carry it to the appropriation of the next fiscal year.

With this forlorn condition and equally forlorn outlook the new Republican warburden from the galled and bleeding back of poverty; it is making it possible for the poor man in his distress to borrow money at a just and decent rate of interest, and so saves him from the torturing grasp of the heartless, bloodless usurer. And I have no doubt whatever that a like society could be easily founded in this city. L am quite sure there are one hundred men and more-many more-in Indianapolis who would be willing, and more than willing to contribute one hundred dollars apiece as a emporary loan to such an institution. am very sure that such an institution would be a success, and a benign success, and would do much to mitigate suffering and hardship and do an immeasurable work in hardship and do an immeasurable work in the way of easing the burdens that now rest with such a terrible and awful op-pression upon the hearts and homes of the unfortunate poor. And I hope all the churches will join their strength to found such an institution, which will co-operate with and become a part of our great and blessed organization of charities in this

FOR STRICKEN ARMENIA.

Dr. Sims Appeals for Sympathy and Financial Aid from Christians. Dr. C. N. Sims, pastor of the Meridianstreet M. E. Church, discussed the Armenian persecutions from his pulpit yesterday morning. He spoke from Matthew x, 36 "Man's foes shall be they of his own household." Dr. Sims said in part:

"The attention of the Christian world is o-day attracted to one of the most cruel and extensive religious persecutions in the history of the church. The location is that part of Asia Minor situated south of the Black sea. The Armenians were once a powerful people. In that country flourished and perished the Babylonian and Chaldean empires. There is the mount upon which Noah's ark rested after the flood; there is the Garden of Eden-the cradle of the human race. The Armenian empire is no more. Four million of people are all that remain, and two and a half million of these dwell as strangers in the land of These are the people who are the victims of the great persecutions. They are shrewd, enterprising and active; they are good merchants and shop-keepers. Their religion is Christian and dates from the first Christian century. The liturgy is so ancient that its origin is lost in antiquity. The Bible was translated in their tongue in 410, and they are older than the Greek and Roman Catholic churches. Their priests marry before ordination; they baptize reject purgatory and prayers for the dead; they are neither unitarians nor trini-tarians, but hold to a kind of duality of divine nature. The church is governed by our patriarchs or popes, whose power is strange in a mingling of civil and ecclesiastical authority. They may punish their members by fine, imprisonment or excomnunication. Their government is half secular and half ecclesiastical. "Into this old, decayed and inert church modern Protestant Christianity came sixty-

Persecutions followed, so that in, 1850 the Turkish language and printed in Armenian characters in 1851. The net result to the Protestant faith. Romanism has also been busy in missionary work and has number. These Christian people are within must die. The Koran teaches that whoseen here how quickly missionary zeal will stir up the fires of persecution. Infidels, to death if citizens. The Armenian may be tolerated, if an alien in the land of his logical resistance of the faith of Mohammedism to Christian teachings. There-fore, the Armenian, in order to hold his faith, must live as an alien in the land of stranger. It is, therefore, Protestant activity which has probably caused this great to the Minnesota plan. That plan deals sons have already been slain and 300,000 more meless and destitute. Relief is exstroyed the possessions of the country are ready to confiscate all help that may be furnished. A holy war may be proclaimed the best food and those who belong to it stantinople. The Christian world will soon diet, now and then a luxury, and tobacco, be called on for an exhibition of fraternity is a powerful incentive to good behavior. and a relief unknown in the history of charity. The Order of the Red Cross, organ-ized in 1864 for the relief of the wounded and suffering from wars, of victims of pestilence and other great calamities, is the one Christian agency competent to undertake this work. The messengers of the Red Cross must enter the hostile and stricken territory and demand safe conduct at the hand of the Christian civilization of the world. The hour is near at hand when added to our prayers and sympathy, the citizens of Indianapolis, in common with the Christian world, must bring their offerings by the thousands in the name of our Christian civilization.

THE TEMPORAL WORLD.

Its Future Discussed by Dr. Caldwell, of Shelbyville.

Dr. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, exchanged pulpits yesterday with Dr. J. C. Caldwell, of Shelbyville. Dr. Caldwell is a newcomer to Indiana, having spent most of his life in the East. He came to Shelbyville a few months ago to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church in that city. Yesterday and last night he addressed good au-diences from Dr. Haines's pulpit. Dr. Cald-well's evening discourse was on the topic, "The Young People of the Twentieth Cen-His text was from the second chapter of Acts: "Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy and our young men shall see visions." Dr. Caldwell gave a description of the

city of Jerusalem at the time of the pen-tecostal feast, when the words of the text were uttered by Peter. There were gath-ered at that feast the representative of al-most all the nations of the known world. Peter and his companions were the young men of the new era, no one of them being forty years of age. Dr. Caldwell held that a man is not fully developed physically until he reaches the age of forty years. The young people of to-day, he said, stand where none of this century have ever stood before. The men and women who began the century are all gone. This century are all gone. gan the century are all gone. This century, although the greatest of all centuries, is in fact only a century of beginnings.

Dr. Caldwell predicted that, this century being only the beginning, the youth of the land are to see marvelous things. He urged his youthful hearers to cultivate a Christlike love and a determination to save all men, because the fundamental truths of the gospel—the fatherhood of God and the protherhood of all men as his childrenwill take hold of this race in this twentieth century as it has never done in all the

previous centuries. Sermon by Dr. Henderson. Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Bethel A. M. E. Church, preached an interesting sermon yesterday morning on the subject, "The Necessity of Light." Christmas morning at 5 o'clock Mr. Henderson will preach from the text, "Out of Egypt have I called my

Stimulating and Nutritious.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It supplies just the right element (the phosphates) to repair waste of body and brain—a food itself, and also helps digest

THE SOUTHERN PRISON

EXCELLENT RESULTS ATTAINED UNDER REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.

A Democratic Deficit-Creating Institution Converted Into One That More than Pays Its Way.

On the first day of last August the State Prison South had but 350 of its 800 convicts under contract. For the remainder there was no employment, except the small amount of routine work about the institution. There were but two contractors in the prison. One company had not paid a dollar in five months and the other had not paid a cent in eight months. Of the appropriation of \$85,000 made by the Legislature for the fiscal year which ended Oct. 31, 1895, only about \$4,000 was unexpended Aug. 31. That is to say, the prison was

den, Hert, came into the management of the Prison South the first day of August, 1895. He found the prison and the premises filthy and his first work was to improve the sanitary condition. He began by hauling out 350 loads of dirt and filth which had accumulated. This gave employment for a time to the idle men. Inside the prison cement floors have been substituted for the brick, and the rough stone flooring has been made smooth. Some of the more dilapidated portions of the prison have been remodeled, as well as made clean.

The contractors who had not paid for months have been made to pay every month, and one of those in arrears has paid the arrearage, while the other party has been sued. To-day 725 of the 840 men now in the prison are under contract and will be put at work as soon as the buildings are put up. When Mr. Hert took up the work the contracts for labor, if it had been paid for, aggregated \$50,500. The earnings of the prison under the present contracts will be \$101,000. In other words, when the change was made, last August, the maintenance of the prison was costing the State at the rate of \$85,000 a year and it was earning at the rate of \$50,500, which was not being paid-a deficit of \$34,500 a year. Under the present regime its earnings will propriated by the Legislature. It will be

it will take out. This change is not the result of chance The new contractors did not come to Jeffersonville bringing a contract, but the new warden sought most diligently until he had found a reliable firm which would take the labor. And this remarkable nearly full employment, one from a prison which was drawing \$35,000 a year from taxpayers to being a source of revenue-was made between Aug. 1 and Dec. 1 by the new warden. The Board of Charities re-ports that the sanitary and general condiions of the prison are better than they have been since the creation of that useful With the other changes for the better

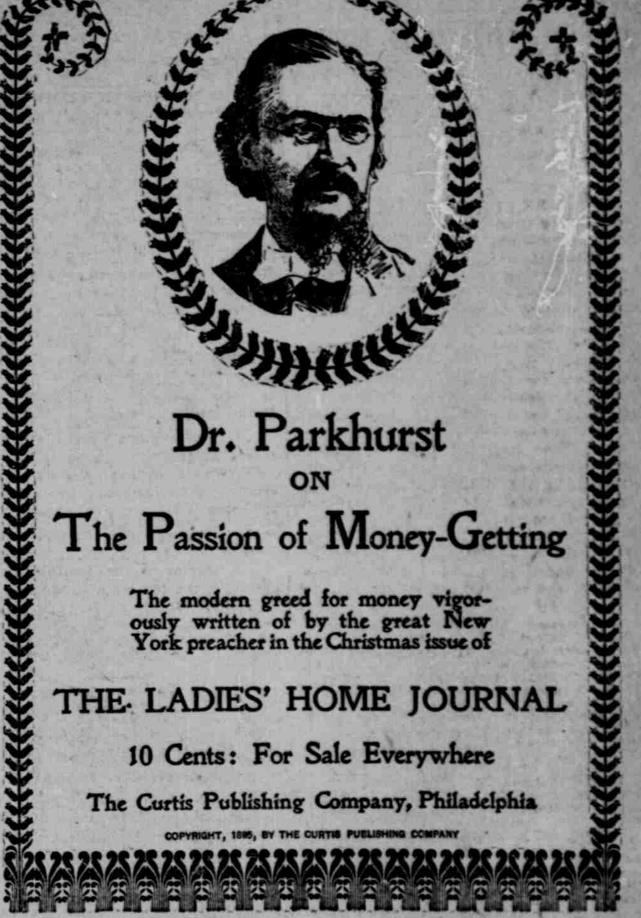
the prison fare has been improved withominy and coffee were the breakfast of the prisoners every day in the year. Warm discuit and hash or stewed fruit have taken that Warden Hert is paying about 1 cent a pound less for the meat used in the rison than did his predecessor. The contracts for supplies are let monthly to the lowest responsible bidder. No political favorite or relative has a "pull' with which to secure a contract. For beef, from 4 to 41/2 cents a pound is paid; for hog meat, 5% cents; for butterine, 10% cents; for flour, from \$3 to \$3.50 a barrel. Potatoes are purchased by the carload at 27 cents a bushel, and apples for 25 cents. The meals cost a very small fraction over nine cents a day for each convict. The striped cloth out of which the clothing is made is manufac-

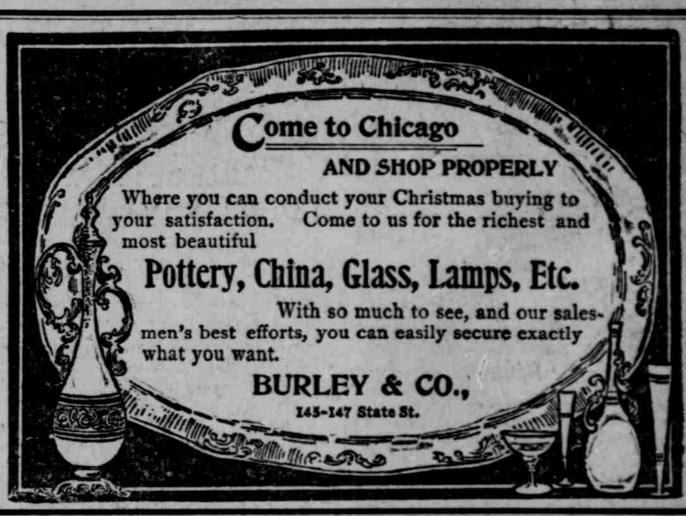
tured by the Seymour mills, and the gar-ments are made in the prison. OTHER IMPROVEMENTS. sary to place cots in the corridors about the cells. The interior is by no means up to date in prison architecture, but a cleaner prison could not be found. Instead of requiring each convict to take care of his ness and order are selected to care for for the shoe factory and a better dining including Jews and Christians, must be put hall an old building is being taken down and one 360x65 feet, three stories high, is to be built, which will cost \$17,500, all the labor being done by convicts.

the prison congress and inspected several prisons which are considered models. With Mr. Bicknell, Warden Hert favors a change the merit system. Convicts whose records are clean are put in Class A, and, instead of wearing stripes, wear gray, while Class Warden Hert has also studied the system of paroling convicts serving a first senrecord of six months, but the Warden would The hour is near at hand when, to our prayers and sympathy, the of Indianapolis, in common with the m world, must bring their offerings sort of favoritism by those who have to do with convicts is detrimental to discipline. Mr. Hert is of opinion that the prison boards should be represented on boards of pardon. Pardon is the hope of every prisoner whose record is not so hopelessly bad that he knows he has no chance. The one inquiry of convicts, particularly longtime convicts, is for visits of the Governor. convicts, as a rule, require less discipline than those who have short sentences. Men who have committed manslaughter in the heat of passion or in drunken brawls are better prisoners than those who are seatenced for burglary and like crimes. One of the most remarkable men in the prison is one who has already been there nine years for killing a friend in a drunken brawl. The warden trusts him to sell railroad tickets and with duties that are usualvolver, these brawls would end in a rough and tumble fight, with no graver injuries than black eyes and bruised bodies.

> PRISON PUNISHMENTS. The whip, not exactly the cat-o'-nine-tails. but a whip with several fine, firm strands, is used with refractory convicts. The gushing sentimentalists lift up their hands with holy horror at the mention of it and rail against the lock-step. What can be done with a case like this? A new convict declared that he would not work. What can be done? Plead with him? Better plead with the wooden Indian who stands for the tobacconist's sign. Let him go? What would become of the discipline of the prison? Such a man must be punished until he yields. It is not necessary to beat him unmercifully, is not necessary to beat him unmercifully, but apply a dozen or twenty lashes. He may not yield the first, the second or even the seventh day, but when he ascertains that he will be flogged every day until he agrees to work, he will yield. And the lock-step—the requiring of the man to place his hands upon the shoulders of the man ahead of him, or that a line of thirty men step with a cadence—what possible objection can there he to this?

There are many pathetic incidents about a penitentiary. For instance, not long ago a woman came to the prison and asked to see a man who has served seventeen years of a life sentence. She was so poor that she had not been able to come to see the man, who was her husband when he entered the prison in seventeen years. the prison, in seventeen years. "Is the prisoner a relative of yours?" the official inquired. "I am his widow," was the low but significant response. But if the prison has its pathetic scenes and incidents, it has its humors. One of the prisoners, who would







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win reputation as a pungent paragrapher, win reputation as a pungent paragrapher, writes several copies of a paper which he calls "Hot Drops." He writes three copies by hand on wrapping paper and sells them for tobacco. It is a lively production. The first sentence of one copy reads: "Our Scriptural quotation: 'Consider the lilles of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of us," having reference to the striped garments of the convict. the striped garments of the convict. Every one visiting the southern prison desires to see Hinshaw. He accepts the situation cheerfully. He carries a jaunty air, Strange as it may seem, the long-term and if the attention he attracts is repugnant to him he does not show it. On the contrary, he seems to court it. When he en-tered the prison he asked that his hair be left as it was, as he had had it cut to suit him. He requested that a cap with a larger crown than is worn by the prisoners in general be made for him, because it was better suited to his style of beauty. He car-ries a hand looking-glass and frequently surveys his countenance. That is, Hinshaw is a very vain man. Nearly all the men ly intrusted to men of assured integrity. It is yet the sorrow of the man's days that he killed his friend. For these fatal results of brawls the pistol-carrying habit is largely responsible. But for the death-dealing responsible. But for the death-dealing responsible. The radical changes for the better which have been made in the management of the

have been made in the management of the For 400 Years southern prison vindicate the wisdom of the Republican Legislature in providing for It was as bad as a warden without business tact, and without the capacity to enforce discipline could make it. It has become in four and a half months, under Warden Hert, very much of a model prison, and has been changed from a burden upon the taxpayer to a surplus-creating institution.

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